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AN
APPEAL
TO THE
NATION.

BEING

A Full and Fair VINDICATION of Mr.
MORDAUNT, and the other Gentlemen
employed in the Conduct of the late SECRET
EXPEDITION.

IN WHICH

The Circumstances relating to the Miscarriages
of that Affair, are set in a just and satisfactory
Light.

*Amicus Socrates, Amicus Plato, sed magis Amicus
Veritas!*

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. COOKE and J. COOTE, at the
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Strand.

M DCC LVII.

APPENDIX

TO THE

NOTION

A full and fair vindication of Mr. Mendenhall, and the other gentlemen employed in the conduct of the late secret

expedition.

IN WHICH

The circumstances relating to the mismanagement of that affair, are fully and faithfully

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RECEIVED

THE
PREFACE.

SEVERAL pieces having appeared in Print within these three Weeks, relative to the late Secret Expedition ; tending to exasperate the People, and asperse the Characters of those Persons whom the Government Thought proper to intrust with the Management of that Affair : But more as it is said, that several malevolent
Reports

Reports have prevailed in Town, and got Footing among the better Sort ; it is thought proper BY THOSE WHO ARE THE BEST QUALIFIED TO DO SO, to lay a genuine and exact Account of the whole Proceeding open to the World.

Tho' it is much to be feared, that their Delay in doing it, has already suffered a very disadvantageous Construction ; but that Delay was unavoidable, as the Facts here to be stated, are such, as could not be made Publick without a previous Application and Permission ; and even then, some
Time

Time was necessary to throw them into such a Light and Position, as might render them as Satisfactory to the Publick as possible.

'Tis certain, that an Appeal to the Nation like this, is very irksom to those who are obliged to make it ; their Actions never having required before even a private Explanation ; but since their hard Fate is such, as to make it not only necessary but unavoidable, the greatest Care has been taken to advance nothing here, which will not admit of the strictest Scrutiny.

AND

AND 'tis hoped that this Pamphlet, being seriously attended to, will have the desired Effect, at once to disabuse the imposed upon, and vindicate the Injured.



A N
A P P E A L
T O T H E
N A T I O N.



W H E N we consider the *national Constitution*, I mean with
Regard to the *Temper*s of the
People of *England*, with what
Facility their Minds are *enflam'd*
by every light *Spark*, and what
Mischiefs have been consequent of their sud-
den Irruption; how cautious ought every
Man to be, of becoming an *Incendiary*, and
by giving the worst, or very often a false Turn,
to Events in themselves either pardonable or
B fault-

faultless, of *consuming* the Lives, or what should be dearer to an *English* Man than his Life, the good Name of his Fellow Citizens in a popular *Conflagration*.

We have seen a late very shocking Example in the Case of the unfortunate Admiral *Byng*. When the News of his *Affair* first transpired to *London*, it was hardly talked of with greater Virulence, than our secret Expedition is now. A Misfortune indeed it was reckoned, and perhaps an Oversight, but not one, which in the End must involve the Instrument of it in Ruin.

If I am not mistaken, the Clamour was began against the Admiral, by the Hawkers and Ballad-fingers; every one must remember *Sing Tantarara Hang Byng*! and from a Circumstance so trivial as this is, undoubtedly took Rise the Misfortunes of that Gentleman. So that thus, while a poor needy Wretch was pursuing the Means of gaining for him, or herself a Livelihood, the Life of an eminent Personage became a Sacrifice to it.

And

And I protest I tremble on the present Occasion, when I see the very same Measures going on; least those vocal Gentry, who begin again to multiply in the Streets, should a second Time infect the Populace, till nothing but the Blood of one or more distinguished People can serve to appease them.

And since from several Hints which have been dropped in the publick Papers, as well as in some particular Pamphlets, it is evident, that such a Consummation would be very acceptable to the ferocious Principles and wrong-headed Notions of a certain Set; I think the best Antidote than can be made Use of against the Poison, will be to lay the whole Affair in a candid and impartial Manner before the Publick, when they must be convinced, if they are capable of Conviction, that no one Step has been taken by the Conductors of the secret Expedition, but what were evidently right; and not only so, but the only Steps which could possibly have been taken by them.

It is on all Hands confessed, that the Scheme of Mr. Secretary *Pitt* for a Descent upon the

Coasts of *France*, was as happily imagined, as any Thing that ever was known; and it was seemingly attended with every Circumstance which could procure it Success. Eighteen Men of War, the very Principal and Bulwark of the *British* Fleet, together with a Number of smaller Vessels, which in all made up eighty-two Sail; add to this, ten Regiments, the very Flower and Cream of our Troops, consisting of upwards of nine thousand Men: A vast Armament both by Land and Sea, and provided at a vast Expence.

But as if this was not sufficient, it had still another very extraordinary Happiness. I say extraordinary, because it was a Thing unheard of before in any of the *British* Negotiations; namely, that except to two Persons, its Destination remained a profound Secret to every one in *England*,; being the surest, and indeed, the only Method to keep it from those in *France*; so that it was morally impossible, without supernatural Assistance, (which whatever the *French* might, it is plain, blessed be God, that we had nothing to do with) it was morally impossible, I say, that they could prevent the Designs we had formed against

gainst any particular Place, further than by guarding their Shores as well as they could in general.

I set Things thus in the strongest Light, to shew my Impartiality, that I intend to have no Recourse to Sophistry and Chicane ; and at the same Time to evince, how vague and unprofitable the strongest Efforts of human Prudence may turn out, when opposed to the Ordinances of FATE.

But give me Leave yet to say, that the Body of this Expedition was not rendered a little formidable by the three Heads which were annexed to it. Mr. *Mordaunt* in particular, being a Veteran Chief, justly renowned for a Temper the very OPPOSITE to Rashness ; but above all, for a Tenderness for the Lives of those under his Command ; and the other two are Gentlemen equally distinguished for their Courage and Conduct.

But tho' they were endowed with those eminent Qualifications, they were no CONJURORS ; they were but Men still ; and not even SAMPSONS, to destroy a whole Nation with the Jawbone of an Ass. But I believe in my Conscience,
the

the People thought they were to reduce the Kingdom of *France* to a Province, and to bring the grand Monarch, and his whole Court along with them to *England* as Prisoners.

Well but, says some People, who are pleased to look on the Miscarriage of this Expedition in a very terrible Light, yet have more Candour and Humanity than to throw the Blame on Mr. *Mordaunt* and his Collegues. Did not the *Viper* Sloop sail from *Plymouth*, with Dispatches for Admiral *Hawke*? And might not she be charged with such Orders, as to authorize the Generals in a Neglect of the Undertaking? Nothing can be farther from the Intentions of the Generals, than to avail themselves of any such idle Pretences, or by laying the Blame upon the Government, to screen themselves from the public Odium. If there was any Fault in this Business, it lies upon themselves; but we have undertaken to prove there was no Fault, and do not despair to make good our Allegation.

And first, to put an End to all Doubts concerning the Reality and Fitness of the Secretary's Orders, taken from his Majesty's own Mouth,

Mouth ; we shall here present the Reader with Mr. *Pitt's* Letter, taken *verbatim & literatim* upon that Occasion, without admitting the Insinuation of a certain Querist, *viz.* Whether Mr. *Pitt's* Letter, as made publick, may comprehend all the Dispatches sent by the *Viper* Sloop. The Letter is as follows.

“ S I R,

“ **H** I S Majesty, by his secret Instructions,
 “ dated the 5th Day of *August* last,
 “ having directed the Return of the Fleet under your Command, together with the
 “ Land Forces on board, “ so as to be in *England* at, or about, as near as may be, the
 “ End of *September*, unless the Circumstances
 “ of the Ships and Forces shall necessarily require their Return sooner ;” “ I am now to
 “ signify to you the King’s Pleasure, that you
 “ do not consider the above-mentioned Time,
 “ limited for your Return, as intended, in any
 “ manner, to affect, or interfere with the full
 “ Execution of the first and principal Object
 “ of the Expedition ; namely, ‘ Attempting,
 “ as far as shall be found practicable, a Descent on the *French* Coast, at or near *Roch-*
 “ *fort*,

“ *fort*, in order to attack, if practicable, and,
 “ by a vigorous Impression, force that Place,
 “ and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of
 “ your Power, all Shipping, Docks, Maga-
 “ zines and Arsenals, that shall be found
 “ there, and exert such other Efforts, as shall
 “ be judged most proper for annoying the
 “ Enemy”. ‘ And with regard to any other
 ‘ particular Attempt, which, agreeably to your
 ‘ Orders, you shall have commenced, and in
 ‘ the Execution whereof you shall be actually
 ‘ engaged; it is also his Majesty’s Pleasure,
 ‘ that you do not desist from, or break up the
 ‘ same, merely and solely on Account of
 ‘ the Time, limited for your Return, by the
 ‘ Instructions above-mentioned; but that, not-
 ‘ withstanding the same, you do continue with
 ‘ the Fleet, during such a farther number of
 ‘ Days, as may afford a competent Time, for
 ‘ the Completion of any Operation under the
 ‘ above Circumstances; after which you are
 ‘ to take Care to return, with the Fleet under
 ‘ your Command, and the Forces on board,
 ‘ in the manner directed by your former In-
 ‘ structions. I am, &c.

‘ W. PITT.

Now

Now here are Orders, as exprefs as any Orders well can be; 'tis granted. Why the Devil then, fays you, were they not obey'd? Why did they not attack *Rockfort*, and annoy the Enemy? And why were they in fuch a confounded Hurry to come back, when his Majefty exprefly orders them not to impede the Service they might do their Country, by a too quick Return? Why I muft own thefe Questions are all very fpecious; but I think I can answer them fully.

It appears by the Orders themfelves, that they were not the firft the Admiral and General had received; it is plain they had received others before, commanding their Return to *England* about the Beginning of *September*; the worft then you can fay of this Matter is, that General *M——t* chofe to adhere to his primitive, rather than his fecondary Instructions; and really ought a King, ftrictly fpeaking, ever to change his Mind upon any Occafion, let his Reafons for doing it be ever fo coercive; ought not his Word, once fpoken, like his whole Vicegerency he bears, be unchangeable and

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irreverfible? At leaft fo thought General *M——t*; and having laid his whole Plan accordingly, was not his adhering to it a Proof of his Refolution, than which a Soldier cannot have a more glorious Attribute.

But the Winds proving contrary, and detaining the Ships in Harbour longer than was expected, this Time, which otherwife would have been full fufficient for the Execution of any Project we might determine to go upon; this Time was curtail'd: But is that to be laid to the Charge of the General, fince it was a Misfortune only to be remedied by him, whom both Winds and Seas obey?

The next Thing that is found Fault with is, the not taking a *French* Man of War, which on *Auguft* 20, flood almoft in the Middle of our Fleet, but at laft *perceiving her Miftake*, ſhe bore away right before the Wind, under all the Sail ſhe could crowd. All this was vifible, fays an Author, to every Ship in the Fleet; yet no Signal to chace, till it was to no Purpoſe; at length, four of our
Men

Men of War stood after her, and saw her safe into the *Garrone*.

Now pray observe; the Author says — *but at last perceiving her Mistake, she bore away right before the Wind, crowding all the Sails she could.* Does not this make it evident, that it was not with Design this Man of War came among us, and consequently that she could have no hostile Intentions; and could any thing be more unfair, indeed more barbarous, than to make her suffer for a Mistake: However, to let her see it was not thro' Fear, but a Motive of Generosity, that we did not attack her, you see here was at last four Ships sent after her, who saw her safe into her own Harbour: Besides, What can be better than making an Enemy run away? Why some will tell you it is more glorious than to conquer them by the Sword; for it proves, that there is Terror even in your very Looks.

Another violent Rout is made, because we attacked the Island of *Aix*, and took it; why People are neither to be pleased with, or without fighting. *We took the Isle of*
C 2
Aix,

Aix, in the Bay of *Biscay*, five Miles in Circumference, with a Governor and a Garrison composed of six Hundred Men, besides forty-eight Mortars and thirty Guns. But the Conquest of this Place, say they, was not equal to the Expence of the Armament, which amounted to about a Million and a half. But what would they have? Has it not always been the Custom in War, to attack an Enemy in their weakest Place, and where could there have been found a weaker Place than this?

But it is made a great Jest, I think, our destroying their Vineyards. One says, it proves the Island to have been a Land of *Canaan*, another calls it robbing an Orchard, &c. but perhaps, this was doing a more essential Good to *Great Britain*, than if we had destroyed ten thousand of the *French*; for by so doing, we have saved, very probably, at half that Number of our own Inhabitants, and I make the Case out thus.

It is well known that the *French Merchants*, particularly those of *Bordeaux*,
make

make Use of the Rot Gut, the Stuff produced on this little Spot to adulterate their Claret with. Now I need not observe the large Quantity of that Commodity which is yearly imported hither. And the ill Consequences which may attend the imbibition of mixed Wines. This we have effectually taken Care to prevent, for at least a Year or two; but I shall not comment further on what is so very palpable.

Again, they Murmur because in the Conquest of this Place, there was no Blood shed, but this is a vile Report raised by the Enemies of our Generals. For I assure the Nation, upon good Authority, that when our Sailors and Soldiers got drunk, which the General prudently permitted them to do, in order to encourage them, they killed a young Man and Woman, the one in protecting his Wife from their Violence; and the other, in defending her Chastity after the Death of her Husband.

But what signify these People, cry out those who are never to be satisfied, and have only an Eye to the present Time,
without

without looking on to Futurity. It is true, indeed, that two People do not signify much at this immediate Instant ; but if they will consider, what might have been the Product of those two Bodies, I'm apt to believe they will not think them so inconsiderable. Why, this is laying the Ax to the Root of the Tree ! but for to illustrate my Thesis by an Example ; suppose this Couple only to beget eight Children, four Sons and four Daughters, which as they were young and healthy, might well be expected ; Pray what must their Increase be in fifty Years ? Why, little less than Millions, at an equal Computation. So that we have injured *France* to the highest Degree, who will feel the Effects of our Vengeance even to the latest Posterity.

I am well aware, that the general Cry will be rais'd again here ; for if we bring this as a Proof of our damaging the *French*, How much greater Damage must we ourselves have sustain'd, by our Men which were blown up ?

But

But Circumstances may alter Things extremely; there were a few of our Men blown up, 'tis true, but merely by Accident; but if it had not been by Accident, but on purpose, Might it not have been for some political Reason? Might it not be to give the *French* an Opinion of our Strength and Prowess: For, say they, those Fellows must be mighty numerous, and will not value their Lives of a Louse when they come before an Enemy, to be sure, since they destroy one another for Diversion.

But seriously, can the General come under the Lash for this, which I'll assure you he said he was sorry for; can he, I say, come under the Lash for this, who has proved, that he had nothing so much at Heart, as bringing those safe Home, whom he had taken out with him.

And here I must beg Leave to repeat the Orders given by the General upon this Occasion; and I hope it will not be found Fault with, because those Orders have already been publish'd in a Pamphlet, which
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the *Bookseller* has thought proper to call a genuine Account of the secret Expedition to the Coast of *France* (how justly I will leave the Reader to judge, after having compared my Account with his) as it is absolutely necessary for the more clearly understanding this Affair, that I should make particular Remarks on them.

The first Orders were these :

‘ When the Ships come to an Anchor in
 ‘ order to land, the Colonels are immediately
 ‘ to join their respective Corps.

‘ The Grenadiers, and detached Com-
 ‘ panies, will probably be the first to land,
 ‘ and are, therefore, to be the first in Rea-
 ‘ diness ; then the Battalions according to
 ‘ their Rank, or as they may happen to be
 ‘ most conveniently situated.

‘ Every Ship will send Officers in their
 ‘ Boats in proportion to their Men.

‘ The Soldiers are to have two good
 ‘ Flints, and thirty-six Rounds of Ammu-
 ‘ nition ;

‘ nition; except the Grenadiers and de-
 ‘ tach’d Companies, who are to have dou-
 ‘ ble Proportion.

‘ The first Body that lands must have an
 ‘ Engineer, and intrenching Tools with
 ‘ them; and they must take their own Hat-
 ‘ chets and Bill-hooks, two Days Provision
 ‘ of Biscuit and Cheese, and their Flasks.

‘ The ships of the same Regiments, will
 ‘ come to an Anchor as near as possible to
 ‘ each other.

‘ Six Days Provision of Biscuit, and
 ‘ Cheese, and Beef, to be procured for all
 ‘ the Troops ready to send on Shore, after
 ‘ the Men are landed.

‘ The light Artillery is to be landed as
 ‘ soon as possible. The Boats of the Ord-
 ‘ nance Ships (which Ships should anchor
 ‘ near together) are solely to be employed
 ‘ in covering the Artillery and intrenching
 ‘ Tools on Shore.

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When

' When the Troops have possessed them-
 ' selves of a Post on Shore, the chief Engi-
 ' neer marks out an Entrenchment to secure
 ' the Provisions, Stores, heavy Artillery,
 ' Powder, and other Things necessary for
 ' the Army. Then all the Tents, Blan-
 ' kets, Watch-coats, Knapfacks, Remain-
 ' der of the intrenching Tools, spare Am-
 ' munition, Provisions, scaling Ladders,
 ' Pettards, &c. are to be brought on Shore,
 ' that no Time may be lost in prosecuting
 ' the Enterprize.

' To be carried on Shore after the Men
 ' are landed; the Mens Knapfacks, a Tent,
 ' two Blankets, and a Kettle for eight Men.
 ' A Soldier's Tent for the Officers of a
 ' Company.

' All those Tents must, when the Army
 ' marches, be carried by the Soldiers, till
 ' better Means can be had.

‘ A Soldier to have only one Shirt, one
 ‘ Pair of Shoes, and one Pair of Stockings
 ‘ in his Knapfack.

‘ No Women to be allowed to come on
 ‘ Shore till ordered by the General.

‘ A careful Person to be left in every
 ‘ Transport, to take Charge of the Baggage
 ‘ belonging to the Officers and Men, till it
 ‘ is called for.

‘ Upon all Occasions, where it is sup-
 ‘ posed the Enemy can be got at, the Lieu-
 ‘ tenant-General commands that the Corps,
 ‘ which are directed to attack them, do
 ‘ march vigorously up, and that they reserve
 ‘ their Fire till they come very near. Upon
 ‘ every Opportunity, the General orders the
 ‘ Troops to run in upon the Enemy with
 ‘ their Bayonets, in which Method of At-
 ‘ tack the superior Strength and Courage
 ‘ of the *British* Troops must meet with
 ‘ Success.

‘ The Troops may expect to find a Number of Militia of the Country upon the Shore, which they will easily disperse.

‘ The short three Pounders, the short six Pounders, and the Howitzers, are the first Artillery which will be called for; and are therefore to be got in Readiness, as soon as the Ships came to an Anchor.

‘ Officers of the Navy will be appointed to direct the Boats, that carry the Men on Shore; and the Officers of the Land-Forces are to take Care that the Orders given by those Gentlemen, to the Boats Crews, strictly obeyed.

‘ The Boats will be ranged by Divisions, under their respective Commanders.

‘ All Soldiers that are unfit for Duty, are to be left on board their Transports.

Here is an Order worthy of a *Scipio* or a *Hannibal*; for it carries all the Gentleness of the one, with all the Severity of the other; and

and indeed, such an Order would be sufficient of itself, one would think, to turn aside whatever Arrows of Resentment might be shot against the chief Commander; for can any one, blessed with common Reason, suppose that he would have given himself the Trouble to draw up such a laboured Piece for nothing.

Or, if they can think so, *Quere*, Whether that Supposition will not throw a new Lustre upon his Virtues? For it argues, that his patriot Disposition was so prevalent, that he could not help amusing himself with constitutional Plans, tho' he never designed to carry them into Practice.

But now to make some Observations upon the particular Articles of this military Code.

'The Soldiers must have two good Flints, and thirty-six Rounds of Ammunition;' again, 'they must have Hatchets and Bill-hooks;' again, 'they must have Provisions, scaling Ladders, Pettards, &c.' Oh my God! does not this make it as plain as the Nose

Nose on one's Face, that there was something intended by Mr. *Mordaunt* at first, however, his Mind might change afterwards ; and I hope no Body will fall foul of him, for his Mind's changing, since it is an Infirmary all the Sons of *Adam* are subject to.

Thus we have shewn then how he took the utmost Care to make a proper Provision for his Men, to destroy the Enemy ; and in the next Place we shall manifest how he was no less solicitous to help them to Provisions to preserve themselves ; witness, the Biscuit, Cheese, and Flasks ; again, the Biscuit, Cheese, and Beef ; and lastly, the Kettle, which every eight Men were charged to take along with them.

But it seems to me, that the General had yet a farther Design in this his salutary Regard to his Peoples *Stomachs* ; and still serves to corroborate what I before asserted, that he did intend SOMETHING by those Preparations : For suppose now, that the Action upon this Occasion had happened to be so glorious, as in future Times to warrant
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some Bard in taking it as a Subject for an Epic Poem: Would not these VICTUALS have given him an Opportunity to shew his Genius, in describing the very same Incidents with *Homer*, without being said to borrow from him? Every one that has read *Homer*, knows what pompous Relations he has delivered of the *Grecian* Dinners and Suppers, and I may venture to affirm, that these were the General's Thoughts, when he made such ample Provisions of Meat and Drink for his Camp; for which I think the whole *Parnassian* World are highly obliged to him.

And here I cannot omit an Instance (in Regard to the Soldier's Wives) of his tenderness for the *Fair Sex*; another truly Soldier-like Quality; for he charges 'that no Female may be allowed to come on Shore, till ordered by himself.' And I have some Doubt, whether he might not have proceeded more vigorously throughout; if more vigorously need be? had it not been for the Respect he paid to his female Freight; many of whom were breeding, and had the most

most dreadful Apprehensions from the Consequences of an Engagement.

Now, tho' the Circumstances are not entirely parallel, I cannot help viewing him here in the Light of *Alexander* extending his Compassion to the *Persian* Women, tho' I do not pretend to say, that there was an equal *Occasion* for a Tryal of his Chastity.

Again, he desires the Men 'upon every OPPORTUNITY to run in upon the Enemy with their Bayonets, in which Method of Attack, the SUPERIOR STENGTH AND COURAGE of the *British* Troops must meet with Success.'

This Order, I am certain bears the true Stamp of personal Courage, and all you can say is, that he never gave them an OPPORTUNITY,—and there's an End of it.

In short, on the whole, I think, that after perusing the preceding Orders, the most virulent must allow that they wanted but one Thing to render them consummately perfect; and how few of the Works of Man,

Man, can we say so of? They were political, prudent, brave,—and only wanted to be put into Execution. For God's Sake! my dear Countrymen, don't be unreasonable.

The Author of the before-mentioned Account, by printing the Words *Lay to* (which by the Bye is admirable *English*, as he has introduced them) in an *Italick* Type, seems as if he meant to fix a Mark of Reproach on the *General*, for making the Ships *Lye to* no less than eight Hours, without apparent Cause.

But a Fool ! Could there be no Cause because it was not apparent ? But it happens there was a Cause for all his Sagacity, and a very sufficient one. The General, about the Middle of the Night, was seized by a most excruciating Fit of the Gripes, which some maliciously report to have been occasioned by his eating too much of the *Grapes* which were taken at the Island of *Alix* : Whereas, if any one will give themselves the Trouble to look over the *genuine Account* they will find this *Laying-to*, to

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have

have been precedent to the Attack of that Place. Now all who have been Sufferers from this tormenting Distemper know very well, that a constant Application to the Close-stool is almost the only Remedy to be found for it ; And how was it possible without slackening the Sail of the General's Ship, and if his Ship slacken'd, consequently all the rest must : How was it possible that he could relieve his Bowels, without the most disagreeable Inconvenience ?

By the Orders which the General more immediately issued to the Troops in his own Name, we may see the Sense he had of *Military Misbehaviour*, by tacking to almost every Article of them, ' Whoever does or does not do so,' and so according as the Tenor of his Orders ran, shall suffer Death.

And is it a likely Thing, that he would thus put himself in the Case of the severe Servant in the Gospel ; (I hope I shall be pardoned the unfashionable Pedantry of his Quotation) which after such Denunciations he could not but know must be nearly his own,

own, if indeed he was not able to give a very good Account of his Conduct. And he might well expect from the King almost the same Words, which are uttered by that in the above-mention'd Place, *Oh thou wicked Servant, thou wouldst not have had Compassion on thy Fellow Servants, neither will I have Pity on thee.*

The Orders for immediately landing on the Gallic Continent we shall, without making any Apology, give to our Readers, *immediately from the General's own Manuscript.*

Ramillies, Sept. 28.

THE Troops are to be ready to go from the Transports into the Boats at twelve o'Clock at Night; a Number of Men of War's Boats, which will be appointed to every Regiment under the Command of a Lieutenant: these, with the Transport-boats (who are to be under the Direction of a Lieutenant of Foot) are to receive the Grenadiers, the picquet Companies, one, two, or more Companies as the Boats can contain them; the Commander of every Regiment. lands with

the first Detachment, if it amounts to three Companies.

Particular Care to be taken that the Soldiers be not too much crowded in the Boat.

The Crews of the Boats that row the Transports Long-boats, are to be chiefly composed of Soldiers, who are to return to the Corps after the first Landing, and row backwards and forwards till the whole Disembarkation is compleated, and till the Provisions, Tents, Baggage, &c. are landed, according to the Orders of the 15th of September.

When the first Pars of every Regiment is embarked, it is to proceed silently and quietly to the Place of Rendezvous appointed for the Division, and there the whole Division receives their Orders from a Captain of a Ship of War, which Orders they are in every Particular strictly to obey.

The

‘ The Troops have had a great Example
 ‘ before their Eyes, and the General is con-
 ‘ fident that they will endeavour to imitate
 ‘ the Coolness and determined Valour that
 ‘ appeared in the Isle of *Aix*.

‘ No Soldier is to fire from the Boats on
 ‘ any Account, but to wait for the Moment
 ‘ to join the Enemy with their Bayonets.

‘ Eight Mantlets *per* Regiment will be di-
 ‘ stributed, and the commanding Officers
 ‘ will dispose of them, so as to cover the
 ‘ landing Boats and Rowers from the Mus-
 ‘ quetry, in Case it be necessary.

‘ The Troops are to land silently, and
 ‘ in the best Order the Nature of the Thing
 ‘ allows of.

‘ The Companies to form and be ready
 ‘ whoever appears before them:

‘ This

The chief Engineer, the Quarter-Ma-
 ster-General, and his Deputies, are to
 go on Shore with the first Body that lands.

All the intrenching Tools are to be
 landed immediately after the second Em-
 barkation.

Mr. *Boyd*, the Comptroller of the Artil-
 lery, is appointed to carry Orders to the
 chief Engineer, Captain of the Artillery,
 and of every Branch of the Ordnance, and
 is to be obeyed.

Each Regiment to send a Return im-
 mediately of the Number of Tents they
 have remaining after the calculating a
 Tent for eight Men, as ordered on
 the 15th.

Col. *Kingsley* to be ready to march with
 the Grenadiers upon their landing with
 two Field-Officers, Major *Farquhar*, and
 Lieutenant Colonel Sir *William Boothby*.

The

‘ The Regiments are each of them to receive from the Store-keeper of the Ordnance, ten *Chevaux de Frize*, and to send for them forthwith.

In the sixth Article of this Order we may perceive what Sense the *General* had of the late Enterprize at the Isle of *Aix*; he there desires his Soldiers “to have that great EXAMPLE before their Eyes; and “to emulate the COOLNESS and DETERMINED VALOUR exemplified on that Occasion.”

And indeed DETERMINED VALOUR was exemplified there; so DETERMINED, that nothing could escape it, not even the *Priest* of the *Parish*, whom they GREATLY despoiled of his *Robes* and *Books*; but whether they designed by this, to let the People see that they were so DETERMINEDLY VALIANT, that they neither feared *God* nor *Man*; or only to demonstrate their Regard of the Church of *England*, as to be sure, our Zeal for our own Religion is best shewn in our
Con-

Contempt for another's) I will not venture to be positive.

In a following Article he desires " the " Companies to form and be ready to attack " whatever appeared before them : " Meaning Man, Woman, or Child, I suppose ; than fail, I dare swear he would like another *Ajax*, have led them against a *Flock of Sheep*.

But when the *Spirit of fighting has seized a Man*, there is great Allowances to be made for his *Impetuosity*.

But in this Place we meet with two very terrible Causes of Complaint truly ; first, the General's Delay : Why did he not land immediately ? And next, when he was going to land, Why did he countermand the Forces ? To the first Question, I answer, it proceeded entirely from his *valorous Disposition*.

At his first Arrival on the Coasts of *France* they were entirely defenceless ; if he

he had landed his Men at that Time, they would have met with nothing to oppose them, but a Herd of scurvy Militia, whom, as he tells them, they would readily disperse. Now was it not shewing himself a much more generous Enemy, to wait till their Armies come down? the more Hazard the more Honour, is a vulgar Adage; and certainly it was truly magnanimous in Mr. *Mordaunt* to act in such a manner, as to shew them, that he was above taking an *Advantage*.

Then as to the second Question, ‘Why, when he was going to land, did he countermand the Forces? it answers itself: for then the Coasts were all guarded; and, let me tell ye, it would have been *damn’d dangerous*.

And here methinks I may make use of the Prince of *Wales’s* Words to *Falstaff* in *Harry the Fourth*, now mark how plain a *Tale* HAS put you down.

I forgot to mention in its proper Place, and therefore shall beg Leave to do it here,

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as I would not omit any Thing, though never so trifling, which may tend to the General's Defence: I beg the Publick then to take Notice, how copious he has been in his *Promises*, both to the *Officers*, and *Non-commission'd Officers*; assuring them, that he would do their *MERITS JUSTICE*; who then can forbear wishing with me, that he may find *JUSTICE* also.

But a few Days ago I was casting my Eye over a printed Paper (it was a Ballad) where I met with these Rhymes.

*In such Haste to come back,
Do you wonder? good Lack!
And call it Fear, Folly, or Reason,
The Plays were begun,
And the Operas soon,
Will too be commencing their Season.*

Insinuating, as if the Haste of our *Gentlemen* to return, proceeded from their Eagerness to follow these *Diversions*. Now I ve-

* Vide a scurrilous Libel, called *The Rape of the Vineyard*.

rily believe this to be a Mistake; not that I would be understood to hint that our Gentlemen want Taste, particularly in Musick, which I know several of them not only like but understand; and I dare say they would pay proper Attention to both the Plays and the Operas, as polite Entertainments: But all I would be thought to mean is, that it is my own private Opinion, that this Attention was not their chief and only Motive for coming back in such a Hurry.

But there may still greater ADVANTAGES accrue to the *Nation* from this Expedition, than THOSE already specified. The General has been exceedingly diligent in sounding all the Coasts of *France*, by which the Fleet *passed*: so that if *Curiosity* should ever again tempt ten or fifteen thousand *English* Men to go and *look at them*, they may without any Apprehension of being stranded, sail as near as they please, (I suppose they will take Care to keep out of Cannon-shot;) and the General, to render this Knowledge, which was acquired by the greatest *Expence*, *Labour*, and *Hazard*; as useful as possible, soon intends to publish a very accurate Chart,

which will no Doubt be of great Service to Lord *A*——'s Pilots.

In a Word, from the Whole I think we may gather, that so far from any Blame justly lighting upon the Commanders, the People of *England* themselves have been the sole Cause of their own Disappointment. If we will be too sanguine in our Hopes, are we to swear, curse, and rail, because it was *impossible to answer them*.

But let us see what the People expected from this Expedition. I'll take it from the Words of a noted Author.

Why, they only expected that *Brest* should be taken—the *French Fleet* there demolished, — the *Magazines* burnt, — the *Ammunition* destroyed, — the *Fortifications* rased, — then *Minorca* was to be recovered, — *Toulon* to be bombarded — *Martinico* to be subdued — the whole Coast of *Coromandel* to be submitted to the *English* — to which the wise Author adds — *no such Thing* — No, How the Devil should there be any such Thing? But thus, as I said before, the People

ple expected great Matters, and were consequently the Cause of their own Disappointment—for if they had expected nothing—according to the *Latin Proverb* — *Qui jacet in Terra*—but a Word to the learned is sufficient—in *English* it signifies—that *he who lies upon the Ground can fall no lower.*

And now I think I may affirm, without boasting, that I have fully answered the Purport of my Title Page, in a full and fair Vindication of Mr. M——t, and the other Gentlemen employed in the Conduct of the late secret Expedition; but if any one remains, through Partiality, Malice, or Stupidity, yet unsatisfied, Heaven pardon their Errors, and quicken their Understanding.

To say, that in this *Appeal* I have owed nothing to the *Assistance* of the G——ls, I apprehend, would look like an Absurdity, as every one of common Sense will immediately conjecture, that I could have received from no other Quarter the Lights, which are here thrown upon the several Facts.

But

But if from that Conjecture they fall into a Notion of my being hired, they will at once do the highest Piece of Wrong both to them and me; for by way of Bribe or Reward (whatever the Publick may think to the contrary, and I own Appearances are against me) I declare, by the Great and Just G—d, I never received, nor expect to receive Six-pence from any of them; for the Truth of which I appeal to the Gentlemen themselves.

F I N I S



